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The intellect & ^{argument against Mr Walker's law} instinct in a crop-herd comes from

both parents, as in Shepherd dogs or in hens

one would have thought if the parent gave one

part & the another, nothing would be so

little division as the thinking

family —

174. Capons are females castrated!
- 140 Hereditary Frigors & Loves
- 161 Knight says long faces go with long limbs - Have? fil head of Greyhound on Bull dog
- 206 Is says to male in Hybrids overrules female in giving form
- 209 A well-bred animal with s'ce preponderance p 216 Is
- 223 Wilkinson says he has seen bond between long & short horn permanently made
- 228 Knight believes in breeding in & out ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~hand~~ - Walker sum up author Ch 3
- 243 Is - put pollen of 2 when a female & both kinds were produced but mixed
- 244 Butcher was inclined to pair with the dog than another p 276
- 275 Effect of impregnation on History
- 299 Knight thinks keeping cattle under constant surveillance prevents ill of mix in
- 362 On advantages of mixed races of man
- 377 Accombe states hands of Colours in fact larger (finer)

I reject Mr. Walker's theory of one parent giving
(see p. 150) one series of organs & another the other
a different set. — because

(1) the propagation of plants. as we see in their
copying &c. is very similar to their own, and
now, in plants we cannot too separate the organs
into any two analogous divisions — even if the
plants, according to Mr. K. after father or mother
can give "variability" (as I dare say other similar
cases could be gathered) now variability or
constitutional peculiarities would scarcely be given
in one system of organs. —

2^d. The kind of argument in favour of it, are such as
(one series affecting muscles & another their support, i.e. as in the face)
Osteologist advances. — Does not hold good in my
experience. or rather a doubt whether might be
given

When different varieties cross, the offspring take after
the locomotion system for the male, because, the
male has greatest desire for the female being very

different - a tendency to this ^{the} law, would be
quite interfered with in the case
when the female ^{ovae} were inseminated by the
semen of the male, as in fishes & frogs, &
yet we know the male fish occurs &
that it is not necessary in insects or fish
that male should see female. - Moreover,
in the case of black & white men & different
varieties of dogs can there be better
proof of pupation some taking after mother &
some father. - Again, there seems to be
a much law (or as doubtful) in cases
of plants, the greater desire of the male
is observed - Again in some cases, the
crops and offspring vary much. (as in peaches
flowers described of China) here there is
certain law appears to prevail. Again
Mr. W. admits the offspring of crop heads. p. 220
describes & explains it by one having the system of

an parallel & another - different one - get of his "Law
of crossing" all with here locomotion system of male
& hence the possibility of this Heterogamety depends
on ~~the~~ male being less vigorous than female. -
(& this is next thing to assumption. for if other wise
would have been recognized in human race)

He with Mr Walker law explain plants that
show traces of 3 parents as in plants is

- ? animal as off ^{John & home} ~~or~~ of gardens -
This will overthrow his system : because he
allows (p 301) that one series modifies another ! here is cause & effect !
He bases some of his view on opinion that
"organization is ~~to~~ undetermined" (p 224) how have our
varieties been formed ?!!

Law of Breeding in man

Female always giving locomotion series - probably
invented to explain the loss of secondary
characters in the male, but is not the main
primary effect of infatigability which likewise affects
the female -

I must think there is no difference in law of
resemblance to parent in species variation of
individuals -

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Put the case to Sir J. Lubbock &
the half bred. ~~unmixed~~ exactly like
each other being interbred - with offspring
not be then constant - Ask his
Opinion of Durbine's Book -

Ask Mr Ford whether he has ever
matched two half bred animals
which were close alike & yet
the offspring varied -

Progeny of hybrid plant & cattle

~~In all crosses of varieties
averages & in D. Offspring will be
like in form after male~~

What has Mr Blewett written p. 271
Mr Hunt. p. 290 & Mr Thacker

It is singular twins being
so like, & yet between two
little in many something in in litters
faces, so unlike -

~~Experiment.~~

~~To cross some very artificial male,
with his female - according to Mr
Walker the former ought to preponderate
in body - according to Dr Janelle
they are equal in ~~weight~~ ~~as to strength~~
It latterly, after in
first breed a permanently -~~

~~Cross half breed - with some other
breed - to see whether grandfather
will appear -~~

~~Cross the 2 breeds & out similar~~

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From

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152

to 160

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214 to 243

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396 - on Hermaphrodite

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